## PICTURE OF CHRIST ON HOLY SHROUD.

Doctor Vignon and Professor Gauthier Explain the Phenomenon of the Savior's Portraits-Controversies That Have Raged Regarding Its Authenticity.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, May 17.-Voltaire, smiling sardonic y on his padestal on the Qual Conti. the Magarine Palace.

cience was founded the name of Jesus or Yves Delage, the great zoologist bloogist, communicated to them the ons recarding the stains on the Hely broud preserved at Turin.

ult of Ductor Paul Vignon's remonstrates that these stains are

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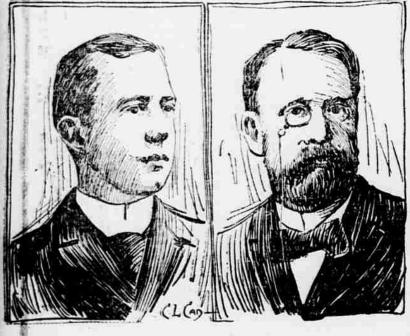
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Tests Made to Fathom Mystery, "Major Colsen found that certain metalli-apors will influence photographic plate-rom a distance. For instance, he ageer



DOCTOR PAUL VIGNON.

before his colleagues. ext day all Paris was talking about Vignon's discoveries. The photo-were exhibited at the Figure office, cousands of people crowded into the e depeches" to get a glimpse of

Shroud of Turin has been known

For five centuries and a half it has safe keeping and has always borne tains, which have been regarded by a safe in the hard been regarded by a safe in the hard safe controversies and among scholars regarding the city of the shroad. The opinion had been smade during the early centuries ristian era as a ceremonial adjunction and had gradually acquired the most a sacred reile. The features a outlined upon the linen were said a work of a mere artisan.

In 188 the royal house of Savoy, whose property the shroud is, permitted Cavallere Pis to photograph it.

Now, as is well known, a photographic objective detects details which escape the human, eye. The details of the figure were revealed more distinctly on the photographs than on the supple tissue.

Further, the photographs revealed a singular fact which nobody had ever suspected. This was that the marks on the saroud presented the characteristics of a photographic negative, that is, the dark parts of the picture appeared light and the light parts dark. Inspection showed that the shroud bore two images On one half was a full fore view of a man's body, on the other a back view. This came to the knowledge of Doctor Paul Vignon, the young French scientist, whose subsequent investigations have created an unparalleled stir in Parts.

Speljing to a Heraid correspondent in the drawing-room of his residence, in Boulevard de la Tour Maubourg, Doctor Vignon and:

"I commenced my researches without any

mid:
"I commenced my researches without any
a priori sheory, looking at the shroud as a
mere linen cloth, four metres ten centimetres long, one metre forty centimetres wide,
yellow with age, worn out and tattered; in

yellow with age, worn out and tattered; in places, greatly damaged by fire, hearing rague outlines. The problem I posed to myself was-What is the origin of the cloth and the imprint?

"The tissue hears negative impressions. Could ap artist or artism-a forger of past centuries—make these marks? I acquired the conviction that this was not the case, It is extremsive difficult, if not impossible, for a painter to reproduce a negative with mathematical correctness. Why should a medianial correctness. Why should a medianial trender his fradulent task more difficult by superfluously making his picture a negative?

said, the photographs reveal anatomical is ignored in the Middle Ages and a erdon of design also unparalleled. perfection of design also unparalleled.

"Next I sought to ascertain whether the brown stains might have been produced by contact. I endeavored to produce colored powders and fixatives. The result of my experiments in this direction are incorporated in "Le Linceul du Christ," my book on the Holy Stroud, which Messes Mason & Co. DOCTOR ARMAND GAUTIER.

laced reproductions of these pho- the medal to obtain a photograph of the "Subsequently Major Colson rubbed pulverized zinc on a plaster cast representing the head of Christ. The cast was then placed on the sensitive side of a photographic plate and shut up in a box. Two days later the plate was developed. It gave a negative in which the parts of the cast which had touched it were dark and the other parts lighter, in proportion to their distance from the plate. By reproducing the marks on a second photographic plate a positive of the head was obtained. The photograph is least distant in the parts which were most distant from the plate.

"At first sight this experiment may seem to have no connection with the stains on the shroud. There was no zinc near the shroud and the lissue was evidently not impregnated with nitrate of silver.

"But linght there not have been other active vapors, and might not the shroud have been impregnated with other impressionable substances than nitrate of silver? This was the next question to present itself.

"The Gospel, all historical texts and tradition agree that the body of Christ was wrapped in a line cloth, with a mixture of myrrh and alose. Major Colson discovered that close are impressionable to certain organic vapors. Aloetine, one of the chemical principles of aloes, readily oxidizes and forms a brown substance, particularly unrized zinc on a plaster cast representing e head of Christ. The cast was then placed

principles of aloes, readily oxidizes and forms a brown substance, particularly un-der the influence of alkalis.

"Major Colson therefore sought whether, under certain conditions, the human body might not give off alkaline vapors, which, by diffusing, would act upon the mixture of myrrh and aloes.

"Experiments were made, and it was

mytrh and aloes.

"Experiments were made, and it was found that a solution of ammonia, placed at a certain distance from a linen sheet saturated with oil and aloes would cause the tissue to become brown. Still more, the brown tint is permanent and the linen sheet retains its supplements.

Linen Became Brown. "Then a plaster cast of a hand impregnated with a solution of ammonia was placed in a suede leather glove and covered with linen soaked in a decoction of aloes. The linen became brown proportionately to the distance of the various parts of the hand from the linen. The ammoniacal vapors passed through the glove and gave an excellent reproduction of the back of the hand.

vapors passed through the glove and gave an excellent reproduction of the back of the hand.

"But, admitting that the shroud contained a substance impressionable by ammoniacal vapors, how could these vapors be produced? The solution is that a human body, giving off a great deal of pathological perspiration, would do this. In morbid sweats the proportion of urea given off by the skin is very considerable.

"Here we are served by the researches of Professor Armand Gautier, member of the Academy of Sciences, professor of chemistry at the faculty of medicine at Paris University. Professor Gautier has shown and written that "urea apears in such large quantities in certain sweats that it crystalizes on the surface of the skin. With many diseases the perspiration becomes abnormally alkaline through the presence of carbonate of ammonin. The death agony of a person suffering from high fever is characterized by the emission of viscous perspiration rich in urea."

"Consequently a corpse wrapped in a shroud impregnated with aloes while covered with ammoniacal perspiration gives off vapors which will reproduce a picture of the body on the shroud.

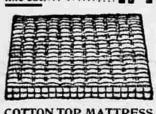


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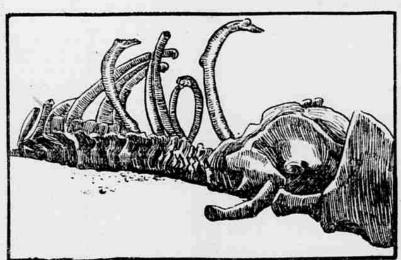
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## SKELETON THOUGHT TO

Professor V. C. Osmont, Who Discovered Odd-Looking Bones, Thinks They Came From the Sea at a Prehistoric Time When the



VIEW OF SKELETON.

Stockton, May 17 .- V. C. Osmont of the iniversity of California, who has been on Union Island examining the bones of the skeleton of a recently discovered prahistoric animal, is unable to tell what sort of a creature when in life had such bones. He says it should be referred to as an "it." The old residents of this section, who have more wisdom than was ever credited to Solomon, have evolved all sorts of theories and some of them who know a fish hook when they see one claim that the bones are from the skeleton of the father of all carfish. Some who in the early days tarveled up and down the river when steam boating on the Sacramento was enjoying its palmiest days, say the bones are likely those of some one of the ploneer stern wheelers that grounded in the tules and rotted there. Already there have been many heated arguments among the early settlers as to the dates and locations of many of the early steamboat wrecks in efforts to place hulls of old boats at the spot where the bones were found.

Professor Osmont says, in spite of all the theories of the planeers, that it came up from the sea at a prehistoric time when the Sacramto Valley was all under water. Mr. Osmont was assisted in his work by James A. Barr and T. W. Wells, a photographer. They apport that they found the stones in what had been an old slowth. Union Island examining the bones of the

Tilinty-nine benes were dug out and there were more in sight, but the water seeped in so fast that operations had to suspended until a steam pump can be secured to drain the excavation.

Among the bones recovered there were twenty-one vertebrae, 10 inches in diameter, thirteen large ribs, the upper portion of a skull 4 feet in width at the base, a scapula 2 feet 1 inch on the other, and what appeared to be two teeth, one of which had enamel on the under side and both had rough edges. A short, thick bone, about 19 inches in length and 12 inches in diameter, was also found, but it was impossible to figure out what portion of the skeleton it came from.

The bones were first photographed as they were piled and then they were placed together as near as possoble like a skeleton. The long bone was photographed with Charley, the Jap, standing beside it, to show its length.

The first three feet of the soil where the bones were found was light sediment of recent formation, the next four feet was peat. Professor Osmond states that the soil is of a recent geological period of from 200 to 1,000 years. The head of the skeleton was up stream. The place is about eighteen miles west of Stockton, Professor Osmont took a tooth from the find to Berkeley, with him. He will give it to Professor Osmont took a tooth from the find to Berkeley, with him. He will give it to Professor Osmont took determine the species of the

## **DUMAS'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED**

Estate Purchased for the Occasion Will Be Presented to Henryk Sienkiewicz.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL London, May 17 .- Dumas the elder and the United States have the same birthday,

London, May II.—Dumas the elder and the United States have the same birthday, although it was proved only lately that the author of "The Three Musketeers" was ushered into his happy-go-lucky world on July 4, instead of July 24, the date usually given. It was a hundred years ago and France is going to celebrate the centenary with as much show, brilliance and festivity as the recent Victor Hugo anniversary occasioned.

By a coincidence the man on whose shoulders Dumas's mantle fell, Henryk Sienkiewicz, will be celebrating a birthday jubilee at the rame time, or rather having it celebrated for him, for all Poland is preparing to inundate him on the occasion with speeches, oder, hand-painted addresses and all the other paraphernalia of jubilees, together with another mark of regard more useful and less common. From a fund raised for the purpose a complete estate has been bought for him and will be presented to him. His literary achievements, such as "Fire and Sword," "The Deluge" and "Quo Vadia" account for only a part of all this enthusiasm. The rest of it arises from his political activity in behalf of Poland and his efforts to preserve the Polish language.

Sienkiewicz lived for several years in Southern California with a small band of Polish refugees, including Modjeska, the actress, and her husband, Count Bozenta, who dreamed in vain the dream, so often dreamed before, of establishing a socialistic community somewhat after the fashion of the Brook Farm experiment. It was while living in California that he planned the romances which have since brought him the reputation of being one of the greatest of living novelists.

The Hugh Miller centenary is coming on, too, and has been greatly helped along by Andrew Carnegie's offer to pay half the cost of turning the delightful old geologist's house at Cromarty into a museum, free library and reading-room. Other Americans are also interested in the the project and it

house at Cromarty into a museum, free library and reading-room. Other Americans are also interested in the project and it looks as if nearly all the funds would come from the United States.

NEBRASKANS FEAR ERUPTION.

Miniature Volcano Has Been Sending Up Smoke and Steam.

ing Up Smoke and Steam.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Omaha, May 17.—According to dispatches
Nebraska's miniature voicano has been
sending up smoke and steam for the last
few days.

The voicano is situated on the Missouri
River, in Cedar County, about 150 miles
above Omaha, and has been practically
dead for thirty years.

Reports say that all the settlers in the
immediate neighborbood are preparing to
move. Geologists have said the smoke is
caused by cater from the Missouri sceping
into the limestone rock formation of the
mountain, but the people see fearful of an

MURDERER WAS CHOKED.

First Person Garroted Since Amercan Authority Was Established. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Manila, May 17 .- A man named Ricafort, convicted of murder, was executed at Lingayen, capital of the Province of Pangasinan, Luzon.

Ricafort was the first murderer to be garroted since American authority has been established in the Philippine Islands. The officials who witnessed this execution think the sylem employed insures a quick and humare death, but that such an execution is revolting to see.

## "I had headache and pain in the side."

If you will read the letter of Mrs. McKenzie, given below, you will find that she says—"I had uterine disease, also headache and pain in the side." Uterine disease is a co cause of headache, backache, sideache, nervousness

and other womanly ills. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures uterine disease, and, therefore, cures the headache sideache, etc., which result from a diseased condition of

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vited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence held in strict privacy and sa-cred secrecy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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falo, N. Y.

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two of the 'Golden Medical
Discovery,' and am feeling
well," writes Mrs. Dan Mc.
Kensie, of Lorway Mines,
Cape Breton Co. Nova Scotia.
"I had uteriae trouble, also
headsche, and pain in the
side. After taking your medicine I got well,
You may publish this or use it in any way you
think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr.
Pierce's Common Sense Medical

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dramps, and kill and
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Turin will be developed in my forthcoming work ('Le Lineeu' du Christ'), and will form the subject of communications to the Acad-emie des Sciences Morales et Politiques or the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Let-tres.

the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.

"The wounds on the body are such that they suffice to identify the corpse of Christ. The photographs are eloquent in this respect. All around the skull, in the bair, on the forehead, are stains which resemble clots of blood and form the crown of thorns. On the left side is a lenticular stain, which considered with other stains, shows the flow of blood caused by the lance with which Christ was pierced.

"The mark of the nall on the left wrist appears in the photograph. This, indeed, corrects a point of history. The nails driven through the hands would not have supported the Son of Man upon the cross. They were driven through the wrists.

"The results of this physico-chemical investigation concord with the testimony of eye witnesses of the Golgotha tragedy recorded twenty centuries ago."

Doctor Vignon's Statement.

Doctor Vignon's Statement. The correspondent mentioned to Doctor Vignon certain objections which have been

The correspondent mentioned to Doctor Vignon certain objections which have been ruised against his demonstration. It was pointed out that some persons doubted the identity of the shroud photographed by Cavaliere Pla with that brought from the East in 123, and that Rabelais spoke of the East in 123, and that Rabelais spoke of the Struction of the Holy Shroud by fire in 132. Doctor Vignon replied:

"Records admittedly authentic establish the identity of the shroud photographed with the one known since 1375. It has been under good guard, has been displayed at intervals and artists have painted pictures of it at various times. The legend was accredited by Rabelais and Calvin that the shroud did not perish in that fire, but was greatly damaged, as the photographs show. "But that it is the same shroud is shown by the resemblance of the imprints it bears with those of the Besancon shroud, which was a copy of it. And it need scarcely be pointed out that in the Sixteenth Century artists were no more capable of painting those outlines than in the Fourteenth Century.

"Canon Ulysse Chevalier, corresponding

artists were no more capable of painting those outlines than in the Fourteenth Century.

"Canon Ulysse Chevalier, corresponding member of the Academie des Inscriptions, has stated that in 1355 an artist confessed having painted the shroud. This objection has been relievated by G. de Mely. No such confession was made or has been discovered. There exists merely an allusion to a so-called confession. But I have demonstrated that the outlines could not have been produced by a mediaeval artist."

Professor Armand Gautier, who subsequently was seen in his laboratory, at the Faculty of Medicine, rendered high tribute to Major Colson's chemical discoveries, in connection with Doctor Vignon's work. He modestly deelared that Major Colson's researches were of far higher value than his own observations. As a matter of fact, however, the reader will notice that Professor Armand Gautier's work furnished Doctor Vignon with his clinching argument on the creation, by the body in the sweat of agony, of the ammoniacal vapors which acted upon the aloes.

First Physician: "And you say his case s hopeless?" Second Physician: "It is, indeed, I haven't seen able to collect a dollar from him in BE THAT OF A WHALE.

Sacramento Valley Was All Under Water.

